# **UNHEALTHY SCHOOL A** PRISON, SAYS TEACHER

Lack of Sanitation, Light and Air Causes Illness Among Pupils, He Declares.

IMMEDIATE REFORM.

Public School No. 27 of New York Is Denounced by Its Principal as Unfit for

New York, May 1.- "Public School No. 27 coks like a prison," declares Doctor Gruenthal, its principal. "The children see noth ing but bars. No matter which way you enter the same impression greets you. Indeed," he said, sarcastically, "some prisons have better accommodations than we have

have better accommodations than we have here."
When asked to describe some of the unmoory conditions which surround the building, he went on:
"I hardly know where to begin, but when I tell you that I have an almost unprecedented percentage of sickness, both among the pupils and teachers from the effects of the unsanitary conditions, you will gain some idea of what we are subjected to.
"The unsanitary conditions, the dark classrooms opening into an area, the smoke and gas from the adjoining blacksmith shop, congested traffic, and lack of proper accommodations for even a part of the pupils constitute some of the many reasons why the school should be condemned.
TWELVE PER CENT OF ABSENCES.

TWELVE PER CENT OF ABSENCES.

sufficient for the accommodation of 300 girls you may judge for yourself.

"By 3 o'clock in the afternoon not only the teachers, but the pupils, are in no state to teach or study.

"This is a bright day so the sun strikes these rooms for the space of an hour or more, but in ten minutes it will fall away beyond and the rooms will be practically in darkness. I give you my word that without gas lighted on a day when the sun is under a cloud you can't see to write your own name.

"Artificial light is necessary most of the time. It is fairly bright to-day, but it is not what it ought to be by any manner of what it ought to be by any manner of dense population fills this neighbor-composed of Irish and Germans main-

hood, composed of Irish and Germans mainly, with an intermixture of Italians and Armenians. Some, the children of brewers, are wealthy, but more are not. Certainly no children stand more greatly in need of fresh air and light than these people, but I venture to say that in their own poor homes they are better supplied than here. "And the worst of it is that the numbers are increasing. The register shows a total of 1200 pupils this year, an increase of 500 or 600 within the last few years. In some schools that number might not have the least effect, but here, with the utter inadequacy of the building and the over-crowding of the classrooms, it presents a problem which will take some greater mathematician than I to solve.

NOISE AND DANGER. NOISE AND DANGER.

noise and the danger are equally ant factors to consider. Since the mith shop has been built at the rear ufferable conditions have been aggra-

"Why, the noise is driving my teachers cray," declared the principal earnestly. "Im't it so" he appealed to one young woman teaching a class of ten boys in a tiny classroom in the rear of the building. "Indeed, it is," replied the teacher. "Some days I can't hear myself think, and if we have the area windows open there is the other alternative of perrible odors." n each classroom visited came the

From each classyoom visited came the mine report.

"Of the peculiar danger of the school's location Doctor Gruenthal said:

"So many trolleys hereabout are a constant menace to the children. Two of my children were injured only recently in crossing the streets here."

When asked if the Board of Education was cognizant of the facts he said: "Oh, ves. they have known of it for a long time. I've been agitating the subject for several years. Why, even one of their own inspretors acknowledged that some of the classrooms weren't fit for use.

"I guess the board goes on the plan that a bad school is better than none, since there is such a dearth of school accommodations. Hundreds of children are on half time now, so I suppose they haven't taken action because of that.

"I have already suggested a new location."

I have already suggested a new location

"I have already suggested a new location at Forty-fourth street, near Third avenue, but whether they will decide on it remains to be seen. The board is afraid that if this building is given over to the city it will go into the sinking fund and they won't get credit for it. But then, as the city, the board and the sinking fund are one and the same, what difference will it make? I can't see."

To Brighten Silver. To keep silver bright a long time, place a piece of camphor gum in the silver closet. For extra silver seldom used or to be packed away indefinitely, after a good cleaning, smear the pieces lightly with pure lard, roll in waxed paper, put in fiannel bags and pack away. When needed again, plunge in very hot soap-suds and polish.

# MISS KENNEDY'S CASE,

Why She Left Her Studies at the High School.

Every Mother of a Growing Girl Will se Interested in the Story as Told by the Young Lady Herself.

The circumstances under which Bertha Kennedy was taken from her studies in the High School will be of interest to all moth-ers of growing girls. Miss Kennedy said to

ers of growing girls. Miss Kennedy said to a reporter;

"When I was 14 years old I began to decline in health on account of a suppression of the natural functions of my sex, and I am sure I would never have been the healthy girl I am now if it had not been for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. I was entirely without color, thin as a rail, nervous and irritable, tired and lifeless and in a seriously low state of health in general. Although a good doctor was treating me, he falled to do any good, and my parents felt very much alarmed about me.

"I was taken from the High School on account of my poor health, but continued to grow worse. Then I began to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with the first few doses began to feel better. Four boxes brought about the desired result and a few boxes more restored me entirely to health. Now I have a good color, am strong and active and have not seen a sick day from that time to the present."

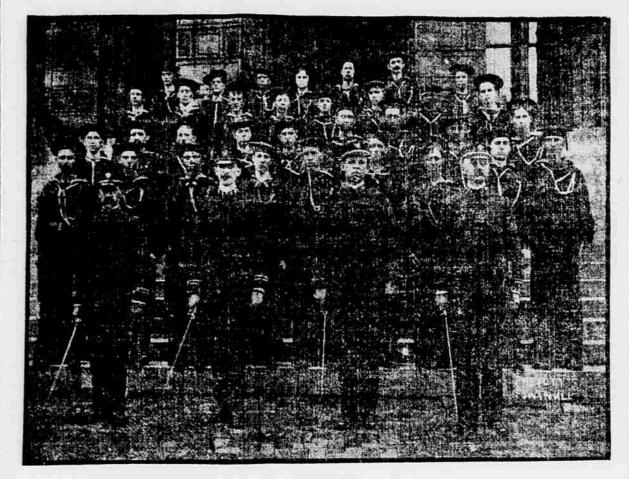
Now I have a good color, am strong and active and have not seen a sick day from that time to the present."

Miss Kennedy lives at Canton Junction, Mass. and both she and her mother are willing to verify the above statement.

The trouble with which Miss Kennedy was afflicted often causes severe headache, loss of appetite, pale or sallow complexion, palpitation of the heart, swollen ankles or age, nervousness, offensive breath, etc., etc. The sufferer may exhibit one or more of these symptoms or may have all. They simply indicate the ravages disease has made upon the system, and the more of these symptoms the patient shows the greater the necessity for prompt and persistent treatment, until they have been banished and the bloom of health is restored. To accomplish this end, Dr. Williams Fink Pills for Pale People are the only unfailing remedy. They positively cure all suppressions and irregularities, which it neglected, inevitably entail sickness and trouble.

At all druggiets, or direct from Dr. Will-lams Medicine Company, Schenectady, N. T., fifty cents per box; six boxes for two dellars and fifty cents,

NAVAL CADET CORPS OF QUINCY, ILL., WHO PARTICIPATED IN FAIR DEDICATION.



TWELVE PER CENT OF ABSENCES.

'T have 12 per cent of absences among he children, which is very unusual. One of my teachers, who has been teaching in a fark classwoom, is now sway on sick leave, and a second has only just returned after having been home Ill for some time. However, even if this 12 per cent were present I wouldn't have any place to put them. The place is already too crowded, either for comfort or health.

"As you will see" add the and sutting the ection to the word, he stepped to the winself will be following in the Ohio Farmer:

The matter of sending away the products of the farm and placing them products of the farm shippers often invite the evils of which they afterwards complain. A great many farmers and others stand ready to ship their produce to the house offering the best inducement in the way of high prices and quick returns, without giving the matter of reliability even a thought. It is a well known fact that in every large city there are commission men who do an honest business. It is also well known that there are some who are not worthy of confidence. They advertise, as their motto, "high prices and quick returns," but they seldom carry this out, except for one or two ship-ments. The prices returned for these may be a little extra, but will afterwards fall below the average, and frequently nothing at all will be sent back. And why a farmer will insist on plac-ing his produce in the hands of such men is more than I can understand, when there are those that have been ong established and have a good reputation and financial standing, which can be easily found out by referring to their

bankers or the commercial agencies.

Another cause of unsatisfactory reurns to shippers is dividing shipments between two or more houses in the same the shipment each man receives is so small that he cannot afford to pay attention to it, while much larger lots from regular shippers await their attention. The small and transient lot may meet with a good sale to-day, but tomorrow perhaps it could not be sold at all. Shipping to first one and then another is all a game of chance. The regular shipper has the right-of-way, and why not? His consignments must have first attention to insure the best prices. His business is large enough to be worth something to the house, coming as it! does year after year to the same place. The small shipper is always at a disadvantage, but he can improve his chances by sending all he has to ship to one house each year, and in this way make his patronage worth all he can to the one house. Commission men, like others, must look to their own interest, and this can be done only by taking care of their largest and regular shippers first.

The packing of the goods is another matter that should be given more attention than many shippers devote to it. I have known of reports from dealers of goods arriving in bad condition. when, upon investigation, it was found to be false, and, again, there are cases when it is true. That goods sometimes in terrible condition cannot be denled. Sometimes the quality is poor. sometimes the packing is at fault, and to that extent that the goods arrive in very bad shape. Avoid mixing poor lots with good ones, and whatever is shipped put it up in the best possible shape. and if sent to a reliable man when the market is not glutted, the chances are that the returns will be satisfactory.

# TO CLEAN LACES AND RIBBONS. In Indiana Farmer, Kentuckienne

A young girl who says she gets many helps from the ladies page in the Farmer, desires to know how she can make her income go farther and wishes to adopt a resolution at the very beginning of the New Year to try to save the dimes; then the dollars will take care

of themselves. A few recipes learned from experience may be of use in your new plan to save money. If you wish to appear dainty, yet cannot always indulge yourself in a new ribbon or lace tle, etc., you can clean your ribbons to look like new, by putting them, a half dozen at a time, in a glass fruit jar half filled with gasoline, and screw the top on tight, and shake the ribbons up well, then leave them over night. The next morning the dirt will all be found at the bottom of the jar, and the ribbons fresh and new looking. Take them out in the open air, pall each piece out in your fingers straight, and dry them in open air and leave them out until all odor is removed. They will need no pressing. You can clean laces beautifully that are slightly soiled by sprink ling magnesia upon a smooth sheet of wrapping paper, then lay the lace upon it and sprinkle more magnesia over it; cover with another sheet of paper and lay a heavy book or weight upon it, and leave it there for several days. Then take the lace up and shake all the powder out with a camei's hair brush. When it is much soiled, sew the lace upon strips of white muslin, and roll the two tightly around a smooth glass bottle and fasten securely. Make a as the lard used alone.

FARMER AND COMMISSION MAN. par it with your fingers. Rinse it in | an all absorbing theme with those who

One spoonful of soda to a bushel of applee, added while cooking, will take away all the sharp sourness. Use the common baking seda. It will remove all the injurious effects of sour apples. giving the mass a sweet taste and besides, the apples will cook more quick-ly. Horses, hogs and hens will eat it greedily and a feed of it once a day will keep them in good condition.

# SELECTED RECIPES.

Boston Baked Beaus - Cover one quart of small white beans with soft water; if the water is hard boil it first. cool, then pour it carefully from the sediment. Let this stand over night, then drain, cover with freshly boiled water which has been allowed to cool, and simmer until the skins will burst if blown upon; this may take two or three hours unless the water is very soft. Drain the water from the beans and put them into the earthen pot. Scald and score the rind of a halfpound piece of fat salt pork, and bury it in the beans rind side up. Mix with one cupful of hot water, one scant market. Of course, every shipper wishes tablespoonful of white pepper or pato know which firm can do the best for him, but dividing up shipments and sending them to this and that one, gives no fair test at all, from the fact that the shipment each man receives is so ly about six hours, adding enough water to keep the beans soft, then remove the cover and let them brown over the top. Serve hot in the pot. Onehalf canful of tomatoes stewed with a slice of onion, then strained, may be added about two hours before the beans are done.

Apple Ginger-Pare two and a half pounds of sour apples, core and chop them coarsely. Put in a saucepan with one and a half pounds of brown sugar. the rind and fuice of one and a half lemons, half an ounce of ginger root and one cupful of cold water. Let the fruit come to a boil, then set on back of stove where it will merely simmer for four or five hours. Stir occasionally to keep it from burning. Put hot into jars and seal.

Greens for Winter-One winter day I was wishing for the coming of spring and spring greens. "Did you ever try celery tops?" asked a neighbor. I ac knowledged our celery tops went to the garbage pail. I listened to her, however, and followed her directions. For the population of the United States; yet a week I saved all the celery tops and | we have 65 per cent as many cattle, 90 tough stalks, which accumulated, keeping them crisp in ice-cold water till I as many sheep. Moreover, the European had a good bowlful coarsely, added a tablesnoon of butter. never thrown away celery tops since.

spoonfuls of canned corn left from a the next meal I prepared some ordinary done, stirred in the remnant of corn, nounced delicious

# HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Beef suet is a good, cheap substitute for butter in cooking. It is also more healthful than lard and may be used in many instances in place of it. Care should be taken to procure fresh suct. for it becomes rancid after a time.

Cracks in the fingers may be cured by dropping hot shoemaker's wax into them. Cover the wax with a bit of cloth to prevent staining the garments | weight to the growing foreign shortage or bedding. The stains from the wax cannot be washed out.

Instead of blackening the kitchen stove, to smut utensils, hand and flattrons, dissolve beeswax in gasoline and rub it ever the stove when cold. result is a very good imitation of blacking and there is neither dust nor smut.

Suet pudding is much more healthful than ple for a dessert, and mince meat suet instead of lean beef is more digestible. To chop the suet easily, first roll in flour, then roll out upon a board or wrapping paper as thin as possible with a rolling pin when it may be essily chopped, if it should require it at all after the rolling. The tallow with an equal amount of lard will not allow fried cakes to soak fat as much

and drop the bottle into the suds and To dry out a pair of rubber boots is species hibernates in the egg stage. The

wear them. Dry outs placed in them in the evening and left in over night will absorb most of the moisture. Another method is found in making a paper tube like a funnel that will reach to the toe of the boot, invert it and place it over a lighted lamp, making all secure. The heat will circulate through the tube to the extreme part of the boot and will dry it out nicely.

# BEST MISSOURI FRUITS FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Missouri State Horticultural Society, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 12.—To the Fruit-Growers of Missouri: It will soon be time to prepare our trees, vines and plants for growing, especially fine specimens for the World's Fair in 1904. We shall have to do this for two seasons: First-Grow the finest, largest and best that can be done with all the knowledge we possess, for this year to put up in jars, and, such as will keep, into cold

storage. Second-Prepare our orchards, special trees and plants so they will give us some extraordinary specimens for the crop of 1904 to show on the tables as fresh fruit during the entire season. Articles of instruction will be sent out, giving explicit directions for all fruits, as soon as other matters can be arranged.

We want all of our fruit-growers to take a part in upholding the honor of our State, and so we plan for your assistance, for without it we are helpless. Any plan, scheme or experience that rou can use to give something better than has ever been given, we want you

to put into execution. Begin now for the work. It is none too early. Use every endeavor at your command to grow the finest specimens ever

shown. The State Society takes this opporthere is no other authority at present. Application has been made for space in the Horticultural building, so we can be sure of a good location. L. A. GOODMAN.

# THE WORLD'S MEAT SUPPLY.

Secretary.

Recent world live-stock statistics esti mate the total number of cattle at \$10.-000,000; hogs, 140,000,000; sheep, 600,-000,000. Of these the United States has 68,000,000 cattle, 63,000,000 hogs and 62,000,600 sheep. We have one-fifth of the cattle, nearly half the hogs and one tenth the sheep. How far the United States leads other countries appears from the following table, giving the number of thousand head: Cattle, Hogs, Sheep

Austria-Hungary ..... Argentina ..... Australasia ..... .....11.000 European countries have five times

Then I cooked meat supply is growing less, both abso them in boiling acidulated water till lutely and relative to population. In tender, drained them, chopped them 1875 France had 188 head of live stock per 1,000 acres of territory. Now she has one-half cup rich milk, seasoning of 164 head, and Denmark has dropped pepper and celery salt, and-I have back from 167 to 115 head of live stock 164 head, and Denmark has dropped per 1,000 acres. The combined popula-Sweet Corn Gravy-Having a few tion of Germany, France, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, Holland and Belgium in 1875 was 140, meal the other day, and there not being | 000,000; in 1900 175,000,000, an increase enough to bother with in any of the of 25 per cent, while cattle herds have usual ways, I tried an experiment. For only increased 20 per cent and sheep hogs and goats have shown a startling meat gravy, and when it was nearly falling off, It is not strange that whereand let it cook into the gravy. Used on | ed 250 000 tons of foreign meat, in 1300 bread, or over potatoes, it was pro- the import was four times greater. The population has increased 20 per cent, while British herds and flocks decreased. A contemplation of these figures show that steady influences are at work to enhance live-stock prices. There may be temperary recessions, but the average tendency must be upward; the demand is steadily increasing faster than the supply. The world must pay more or sink to a vegetarian diet. In our conn ry the general increase of wages which carked the closing months of 1902 will make a larger meat consumption pe capita and this influence will add it

# SOME BAD GARDEN PESTS.

The beet army-worm, Laphygma exqua, was first found in California, an pies. importation. It was reported as injurihas subsequently been noted as quite njurious in that State. Sugar-beet is its favorite food plant, but the insect also feeds upon lamb's quarters, pigweed, corn. potato, pease and onlons. The caterpillar is sometimes parasitized Frontina archippiyora. The best methods of fighting this insect are by means of paris green and kerosene

The red turnip beetle, Entomoscelle donidis, is common to North America. Europe and Asia, and is generally distributed over these countries. The eggs are usually laid in the autumn, and the beetle may be destroyed by the reme dies which are commonly used against Colorado potato beetle.

haps paris green applied dry or as a spray. Other remedies may be tried, such as bran mash, kerosene emulsion. pyrethrum, mechanicai methods, clean cultivation, trap crops and spraying with water.

The cabhage-looper, Plusia brassicae, usually feeds on Cruciferae, but also at-tacks asparagus and various green-house plants. It is parasitized by one or two species of insects, and is preyed upon by black and white spiders. A number of larvae were found apparently suffering from a tracterial disease which was not determined. A fungus disease, Botrytis rilevi, sometimes causes the death of the larvae. The arti-ficial remedies may be the same as these recommended for cross-striped cabbage-worm. A new cabbage-looper, Plusia precationis, was observed attacking cabbage and other garden plants in for this species is probably parls green.

Professor F. H. Crittenden.

## Sunlight Kills Pointo Scab.

A Government bulletin says: A simple and quite effective method of disinfection is to expose the seed tubers to sualight for several weeks previous to planting. We used this method last attractive as other women year for disinfecting seed, every tuber Riblett, Peorla, Ill., says: of which was exceedingly scabby. Up-on harvesting the crop from this seed we found only 16% per cent scabby, as compared with 45% per cent in the un-treated rows. Where seed is not badly or deeply scabbed smallight would no doubt be entirely sufficient. The value of this treatment is the greater since exposure to smalight hastens the

# Tough Beefstenk.

No matter how tough a beefsteak may be, it can be made tender if treated as follows: Pour a little olive oil over a shallow dish or flat pan, lay the steak in the oil, and also spread some of the oil over the meat. Let it remain for an hour or so before cooking. the ment into a boiler over a brisk fire and cook until well charred (not burned), turning the meat so as to cook both sides. Move to back part of range, where the meat may finish cooking, while a bit of butter is being meited with two tablespoons vinegar Spread this evenly over the meat, add seasoning to suit the taste, cover closely and let steam fifteen minutes longer. A gravy or sauce may be made if desired.-A. G.

# Onions Baked in Paper Cases.

Wash and peel six large onions. Cover them with boiling water, add a teaspoon of salt (level), boil for ten minutes and drain. Add more boiling water and cook for twenty minutes longer. Have ready squares of thick brown paper. Dip each onion in melted butter and wrap it in the paper, bringing the covers together with a twist to close the wrappers snugly; then tie them with a piece of twine. Bake in a brisk oven until tender. The usual ime allowed is half an hour. Remove the wrappers and serve with a cream sauce flavored with a teaspoon of chopped parsley. These are worth the trouble of preparing; they are fine.-Mrs. T. C. C.

Beet "Pone" for Supper.

When you have a piece of beef that you do not think will make a nice roast, run it through the sausage mill, season with pepper, salt and onion, make into a "pone," put in oven and bake thor-oughly. When cold cut in slices. It makes a nice supper dish.-L. B.

When making bread, I also plan to make various appetizing breakfast and luncheon heads, dividing up the sponge when light. Half of the sponge I make tunity of calling your attention to the into loaves of bread. The other half I mix up as follows: To each three quarts of sponge I allow one teacur three eggs, three tablespoons lard and one level teaspoon soda, and divide this into thirds.

Coffee Cake.
Take one of these thirds, knead and roll out on the baking board one-inch thick, and place in the cooky or bak-ing pan to rise. Glaze with the white of an egg, applied with a small camel's hair brush. When taken from the oven spread a mixture of two-thirds cup brown sugar, a piece of butter the size of a walnut, and a teaspoon cinnamon, this mixture being also applied with a brush. Another variation of the coffee cake

is to mix in raisins and currants and teaspoon cinuamon. This should bake slowly, as if taken longer to bake on account of the fruit. Brush over the top with the same mixture.

# Fried Turnovers.

The second portion of sponge is made into egg-shaped pieces, rolled out thin and round. I glaze the edges with the white of the egg. A teaspoon jelly or jam is dropped in the center, then the dough is doubled, turnover style, These are fried same as doughnuts

# Crullers and Doughnuts.

These are made from the third por-tion of sponge. Knead off into a soft dough, and for crullers roll out in thin strips and fashlon them into the figure eight. For doughnuts, cut with a large cooky tin, then with a smaller tin cut out the center, and fry in boiling lard into which has been dropped a piece of raw potato, to keep the cakes from burning.-Mrs. T. C. Cummings.

Forcing String Benns. Forcing string beans as a market garden crop under glass is being tried extensively by the Hittenger Fruit Company of Eastern Massachusetts, After taking off three crops of lettuce, the houses were planted to cucumbers, with vellow wax beans as a catch crop between the latter. They were through bearing before the cucumbers had covered the wires, and give promise of being a useful catch crop in greenhouses. They brought about \$2.75 per bushel in June, but earlier in the season would be worth a little more. They do not interfere in any way with the cucumbers or the latter with them.

# TO GET RID OF RATS.

E. H., Jr., wants to get rid of his rats, and nobody blames him, unless it's a Chinaman who wants to save them for

We were in the same predicament unous by C. P. Gillette, in Colorado, and til three years ago when we bought a fox terrier, a thoroughbred, spayed female. Since which time the problem has been practically solved. moles and gophers are likewise a scarce

article around the place.

A long time ago our barns were infested with rats. We had cats, but they seemed unable to manage the big fellows. We could eatch one in a spring trap occasionally, still they kept in-creasing. Finally when the corn crib was nearly empty, we cleaned it out and put in a barrel nearly filled with

and chaff Here the rats held high carnival for a

# Colorado potato beetle. The cross-striped cabbage-worm, Pionea rimosalis, agrees very closely in its life history with the imported cabbage butterfly. A number of parasitic insects of the genus Apanteles have been bred from it. The best remedy is perbages paris green applied dry or as a AND NERVES

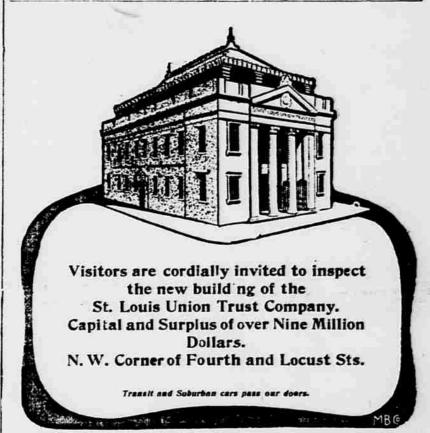
# Greatest of All Spring Remedies, PAINE'S CELERY COMPOUND

the District of Columbia in 1900. The and troubles If you are observant, you will moth is generally distributed east of note that your woman friends are putting the Rocky Mountains. The best remedy on flesh, they are blessed with renewed

"For more than twelve years I have been comfort in the future."

ing woman's friend, Paine's Celery Com- nesses, and our family physician seemed to pound, and are getting rid of their burdens | do me no good, I had great trouble with my lungs, and last year was advised to seek a change of climate or else prepare for death, on flesh, they are blessed with renewed wighed but 81 pounds when six months ago vigor, elastic step, bright eyes, and clear Thegan the use of Paine's Celery Compound. omplexion, all of which are true indica- Now I can sew all day, do a hard washing tions of a new and better health. Why mit- and all my housework, sleep as sweetly as fer when you can secure the same blessings? | a babe, and rise in the morning rested and Why deny yourself the happiness of true refreshed. Six bottles of Paine's Celery womanly life when Paine's Celery Com- Compound was all I needed to completely ound is able to make you as healthy and cure me, and instead of dying, as predicted, attractive as other women are? Mrs. Gladys I now weigh 145 pounds, my lungs are all right, and I feel assured of my health and

# Excelsior Pearl Tuberose Bulbs, per dozen..... Double Flowering Tuberose Bulbs, per dozen......10c Gladiolus Bulbs, superb mixture of colors, per dozen......350 Our Popular Collection of Flower Seeds contains 19 different varieties that bloom the entire summer ...... 25c Nasturtium, mammoth flowering varieties, mixed ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE. OUNG'S, 1406 OLIVE ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.



filled the barrel to within a foot of the fifth of an acre of cowpeas furnished comparative peace through the summer, but when winter came again with a full! corn crib, the rats came back and the barrel scheme failed to catch the wellfed fellows in satisfactory numbers. Sometimes in cleaning out the granary, a mouse will be found hiding

under a bag of grain. Don't scare him out until you have called the dog, or if H. E. Van Deman says: you have no dog, fix something for him to run into. The best thing in the world is a boot laid against the wall in such a way that the mouse will run in for safety. When you get him, squeeze the top together and dump him in the water

# PIGEONS FOR PROFIT.

tank -Hoard's Dairyman.

A Pennsylvania lady writes as follows about squabs:

In breeding scuabs, do not select any one breed, as mixed varieties are ork steadier. To get more hardy an the quickest re cas, buy a flock of mated birds, an put them in your house, then gradt, dy cull out the poor ones. I have raised half my flock, and always select the finest squabs the part blood Antwerps or Turbits. We need not care much how they mate, except to be careful the male bird is always large and well developed, the main object we are working for is to get larger squabs.

Pigeons can be raised successfully in confinement if a large fly is used, and they are provided with all requirements. If pigeons are allowed their liberty it costs about 8 cents to raise a squab to four weeks old, but if confined it will more than double the cost, Pigeons are not destructive to crops unless they are compelled to hunt their food: well-fed birds never destroy stacks or any kind of grain crops. Many disapprove of feeding from a

hopper, but I have one and keep it well filled. If you have plenty of cats, mice will not infest the feed quarters. Feed principally wheat and corn. Do not change the feed too much, although peas, millet and buckwheat may be fed alternately if one feels so disposed. A good plan is to feed on the ground in good weather, but on damp, rainy days it is always preferable to feed fro

hopper. The old birds feed their The age of a squab ready for market is four weeks, although oftentimes they will do at three. To prepare them for market, bleed from the mouth, and pick clean to the crown of the head, plunge move the heat, wash and tie in bunches of three.

Cowpens for Summer Forage. In a number of tests at the Nebraska Experiment Station made to determine which of the numerous forage plants week, then we emptied out the corn and was best for summer pasturage, one-

top with water, covering with bran and twenty days' pasturage during 1900, chaff. The rats ran up the plank as This with one year's previous experiusual and jumped down, not as they ments shows that cowpeas far surpass expected to the feest of good things, all other crops except alfalfa in increasbut to a watery grave. In this barrel ing the flow of milk of the dairy cows, we caught fifty-six rats and we had and the amount of butter fat produced. Calculated from average results for two years, a cow produces more milk in twenty days on cowpeas than she will in twenty-five on sorghum.

# APPLES FOR ST. LOUIS.

In reply to an inquiry on the subject,

Jonathan would be my first choice of a market apple for Missouri if it were not for the fact that it will not keep long enough. As it is, it is one of the very good market apples there, and none brings so high an average price in St. Louis. The Ben Davis tribe beyond doubt leads the market in that region. and it will do so for some years to come. although the parent variety and all its progeny are as poor in quality as they are attractive in appearance. If I had to choose from this lot it would be the much-contested Black Ben Davis, and next to it Gano, York Imperial should be one of a list so small as to consist of only three kinds. It has been well tested for Missouri and neighboring States, and has but few faults, of which poor quality is not one. It is irregular in size and shape and is somewhat more subject to barrel-scald than it should be. A good early variety for local market would be summer rose, but it is quite small. Fanny comes later and is larger. Jefferis is of high quality and very handsome, but it does not ripen in Missouri until the last of August.

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